

Reflective Pavements and the Urban Heat Island Effect

M. Pomerantz, H. Akbari, R. Levinson, B. Pon

Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory

Berkeley, CA

Presented at

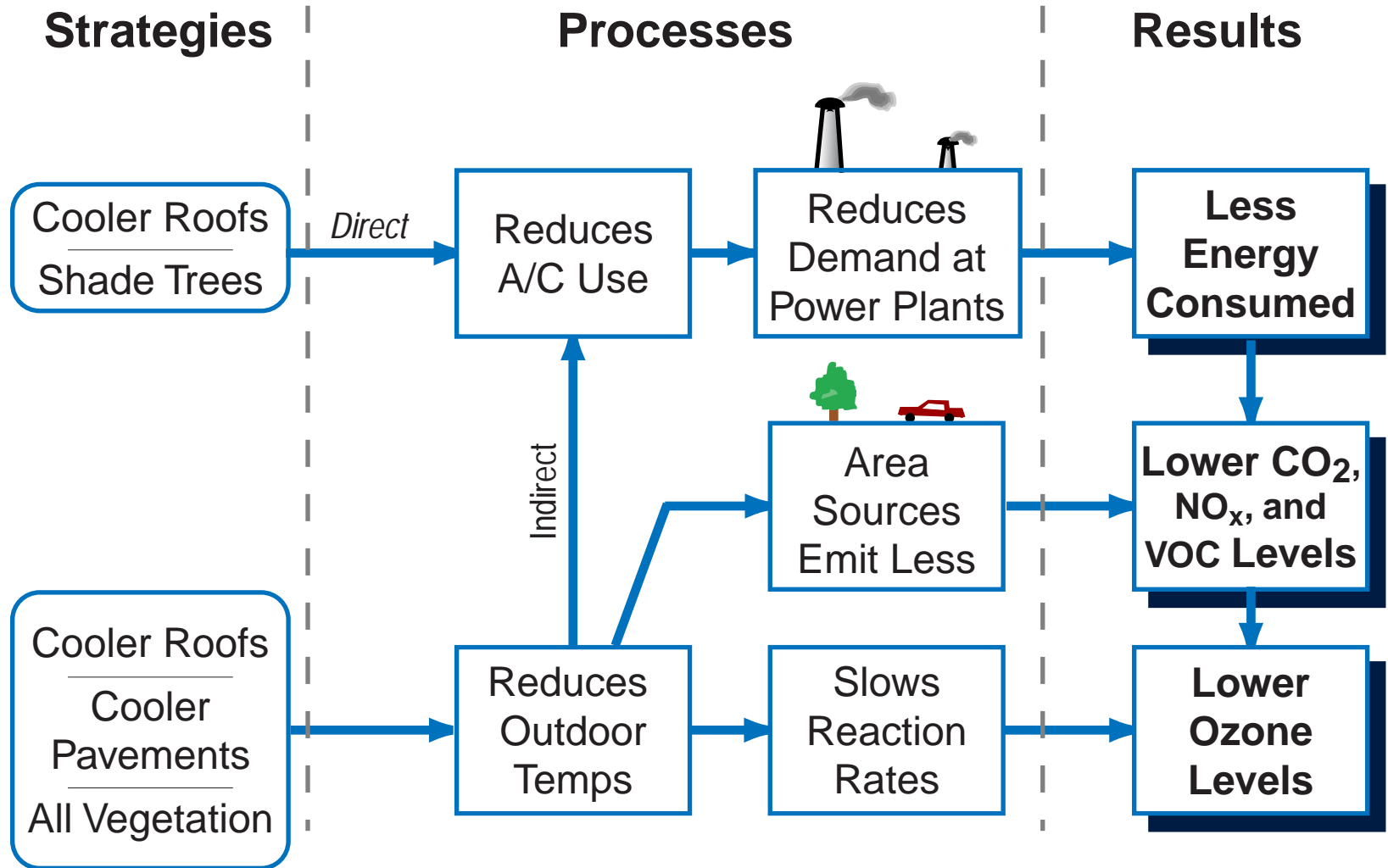
Cool Pavements: Developing Research and Implementation Strategies Workshop

June 27, 2005

EPA, Washington, DC

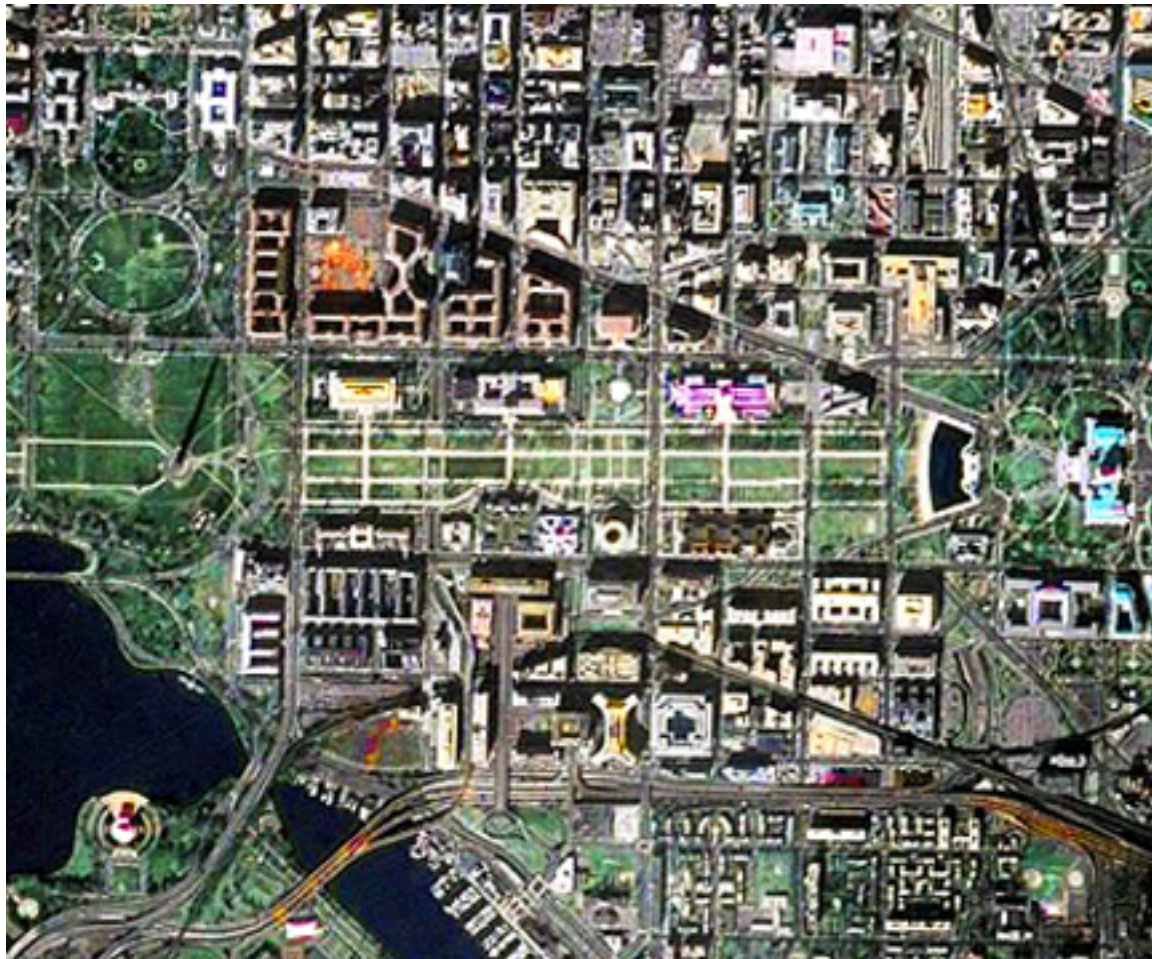
Contact: Melvin Pomerantz, (510) 486-4801 <m_pomerantz@LBL.gov>

Energy and Air Quality Analysis



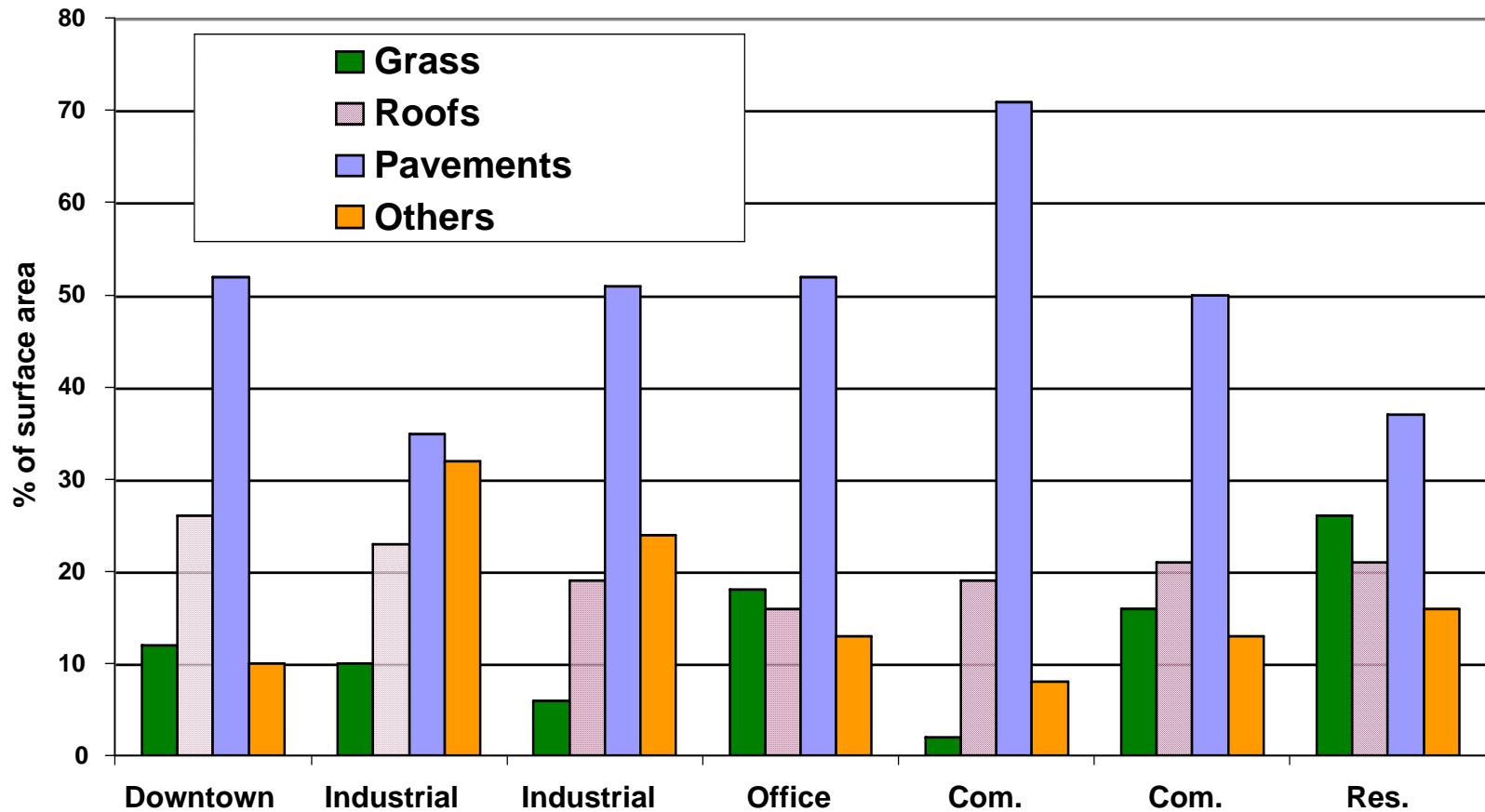
Aerial View of Washington, D. C.

Pavement Area is Substantial



Land Cover in Sacramento, Ca

Pavement Area > 40%



Reflective Pavements are Cooler

Fresh asphalt

Albedo: 0.05

Temperature: 123°F

Aged asphalt

Albedo: 0.15

Temperature: 115°F

Prototype asphalt coating

Albedo: 0.51

Temperature: 88°F



An Approximate Formula for the Change in the Daily (High - Low) Temperature

$$\Delta(T_H - T_L) / (T_H - T_L) \approx ([\alpha_l - \alpha_h] / \alpha_{av}) (A_p / A_{total})$$

$(T_H - T_L)$ = daily (high temperature – low temperature) , say 25° F;

α_h = original higher pavement *absorptance* , say 0.9;

α_l = lower *absorptance* of the changed pavement, say 0.7;

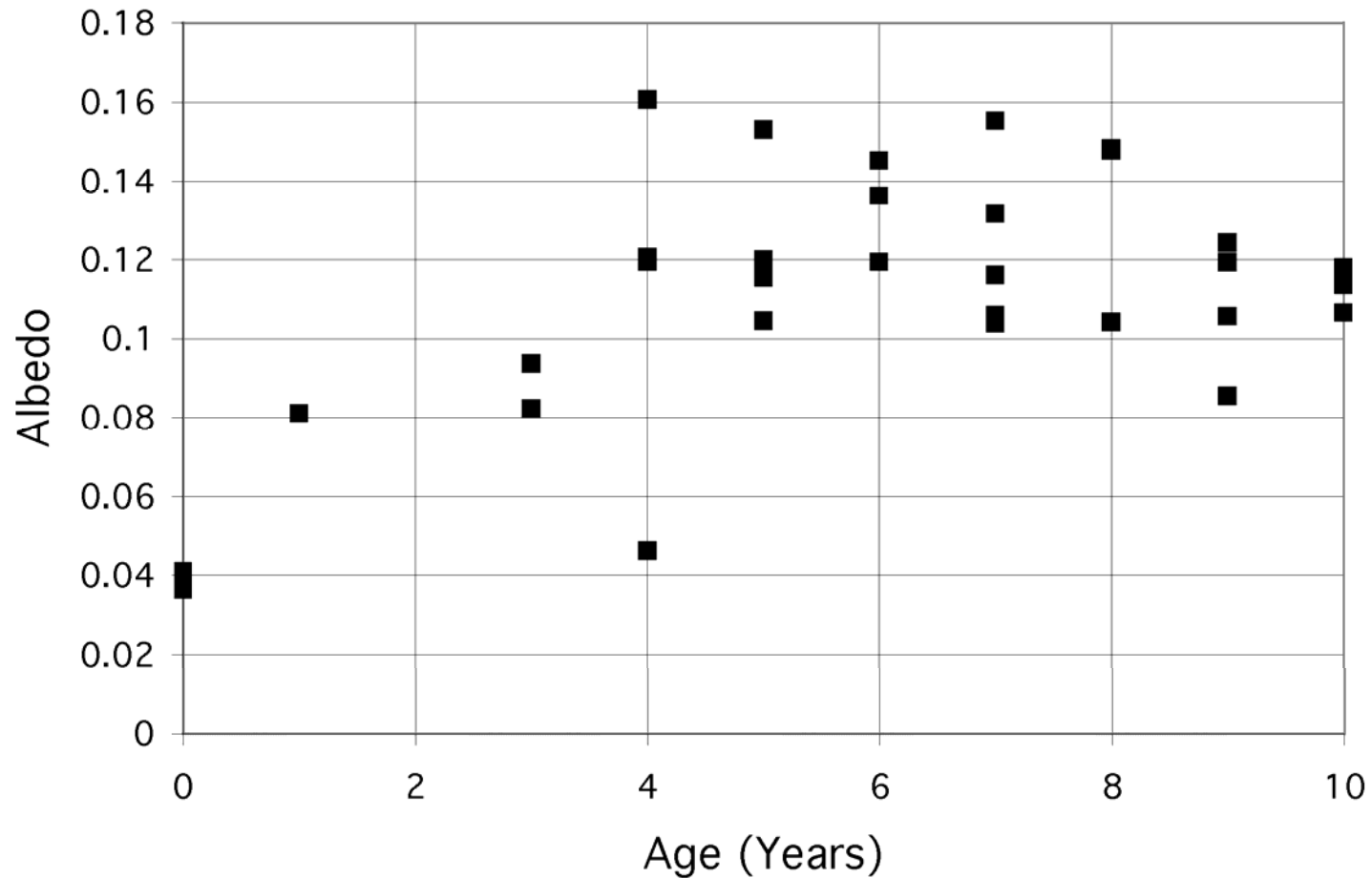
α_{av} = average *absorptance* of the whole city, say 0.8;

A_p = area of the pavements

A_{total} = total area of the city, say $A_p / A_{total} = 0.3$.

Change in temperature rise is ≈ -2 °F (-1 °C).

Albedos of Asphalt Concrete Pavements vs. Age

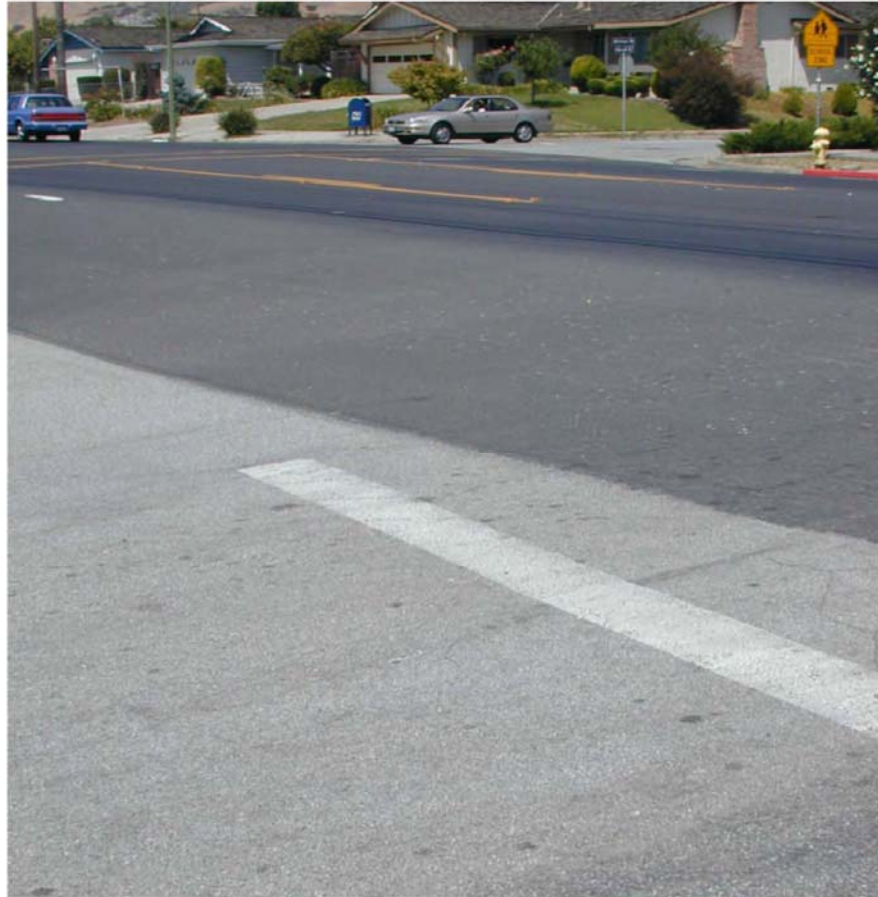


Placing Chip Seals

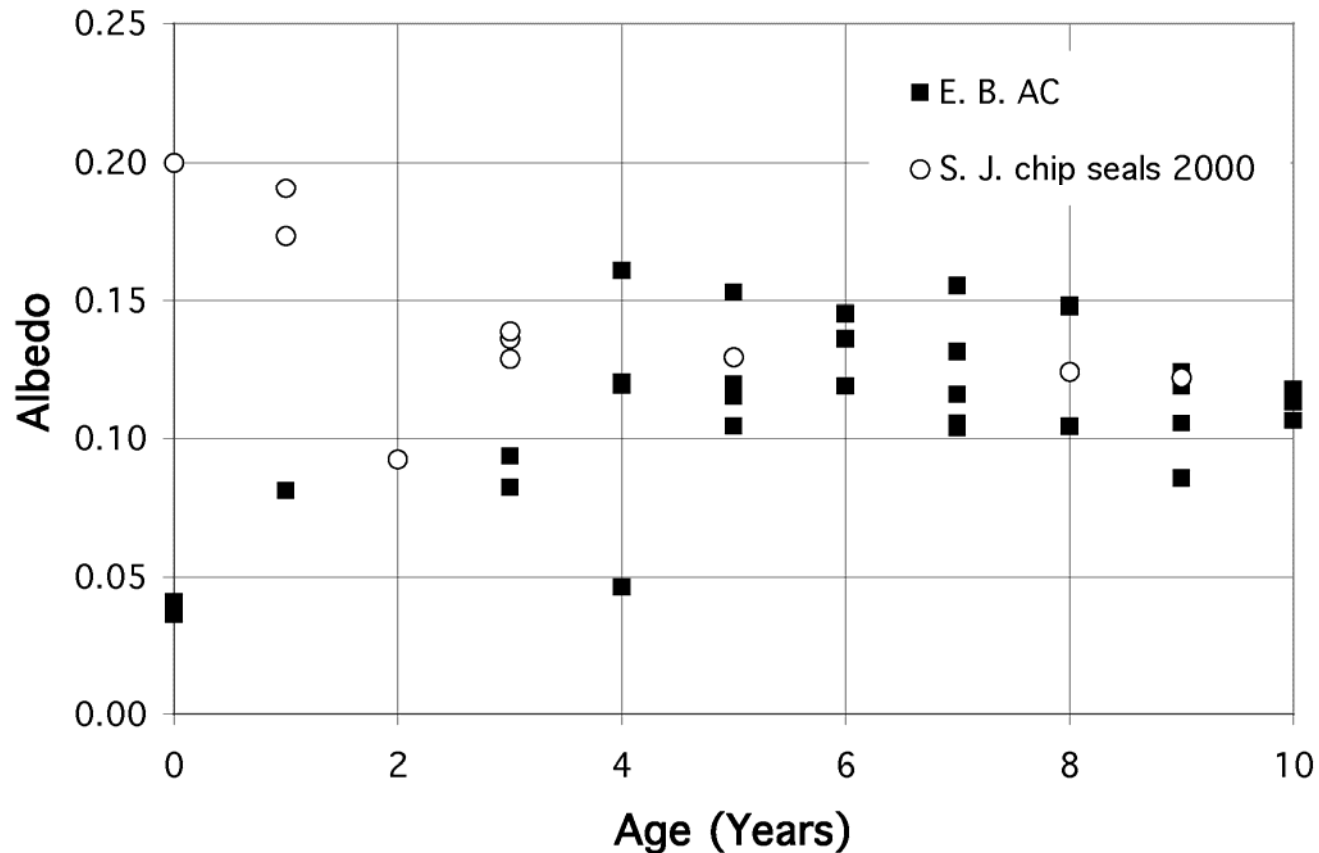


Source: Asphalt Handbook

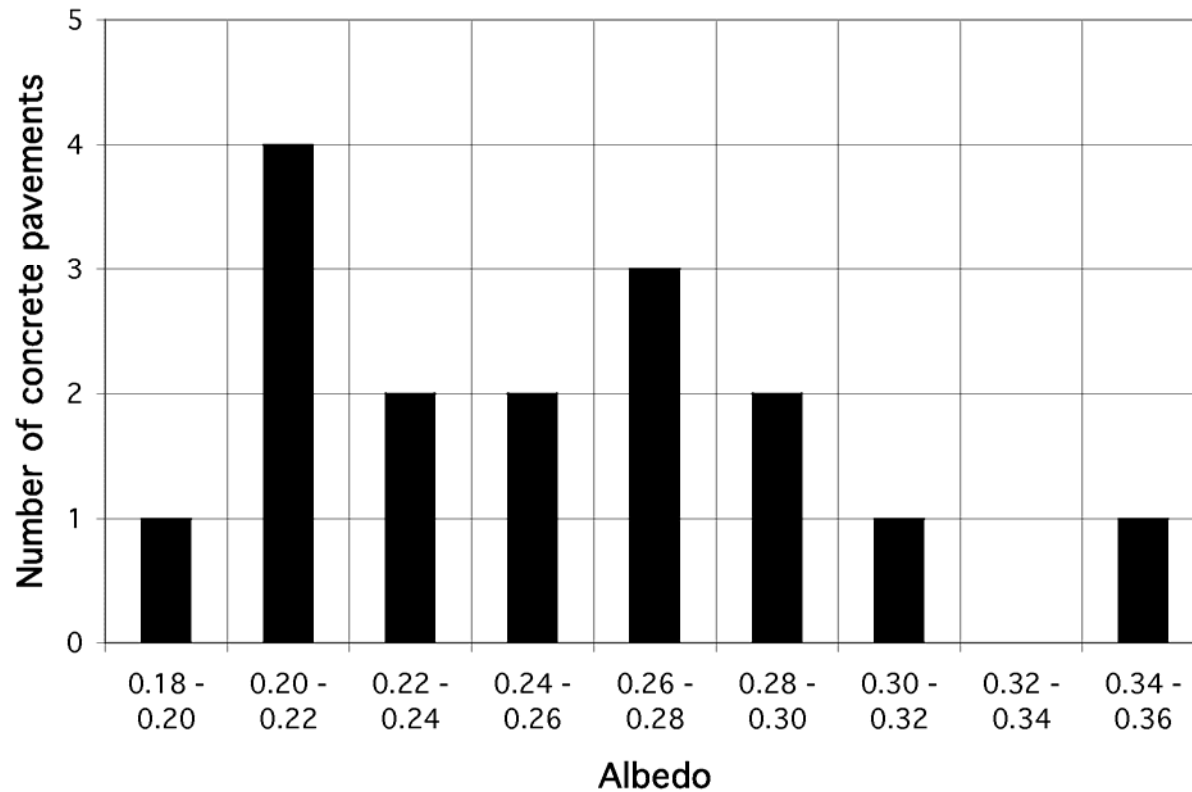
Chip Seal and Asphalt Pavement in San Jose, CA









Albedos of Chip Seals and Asphalt Concrete *vs. Age*



Number of Cement Concrete Pavements vs. Albedo

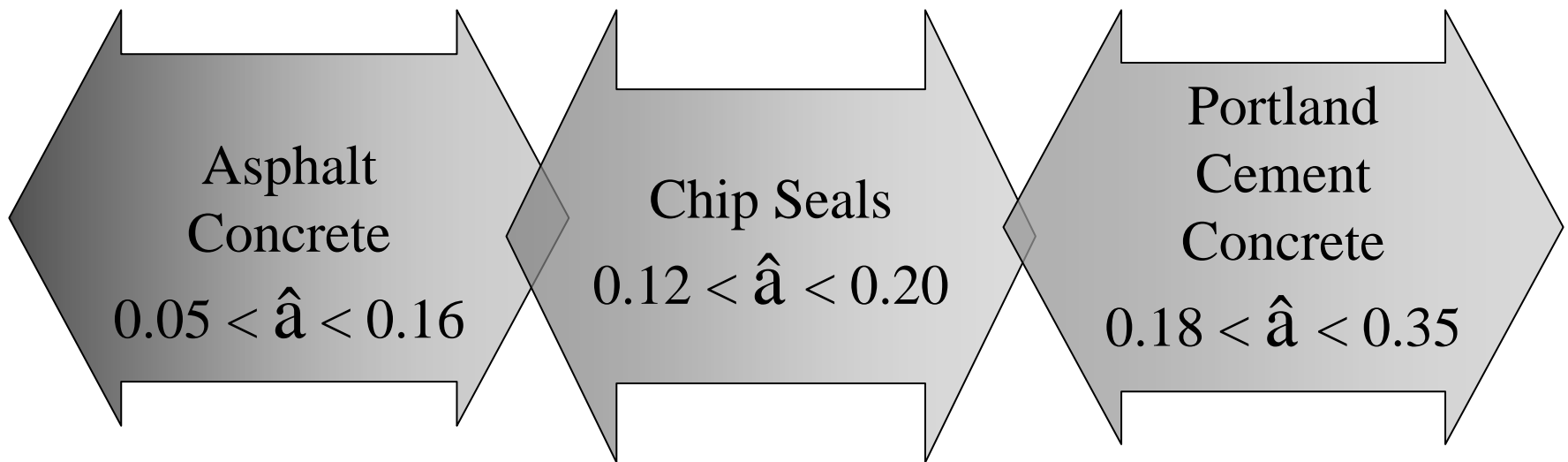


Lab Study of Concrete Albedo

<i>Concrete</i>	(a) Unexposed	(b) Weathered	(c) Weathered, wetted	(d) Soiled	(e) Abraded	(f) Formed
C1:S1:R2 gray cement/ riverbed sand/ granite rock	 $\rho=0.44$	 $\rho=0.34$	 $\rho=0.14$	 $\rho=0.43$	 $\rho=0.24$	 $\rho=0.25$

- 32 varieties of concrete
- Simulated weathering, rain, soiling, abrasion
- Cement albedo has disproportionally strong influence on concrete albedo
- Weather, soiling, abrasion each usually reduced albedo
- Albedo increased as concrete cured (first 6 weeks)

Albedos of Various Pavements We Measured

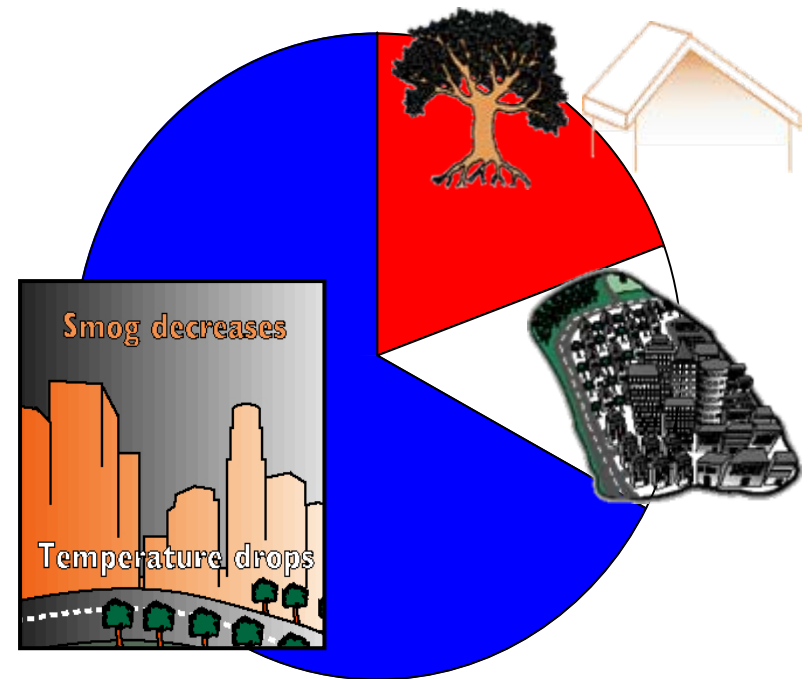


Potential \$ Savings in Los Angeles, CA For Both Direct and Indirect Effects

\$ Savings for Los Angeles

- Energy, Direct, \$100M/year
- Energy, Indirect, \$70M/year
pavement about \$15M/yr.
- Smog, \$360M/year
pavement about \$76M/yr.

Each city is different, but
estimate of national
savings: \$5B/year
pavement about
\$0.5B/yr



Collateral Effects of Cooler Pavements

- **Pavement durability**

For asphalt concrete in hot climates, cooler pavement temperatures → longer pavement life

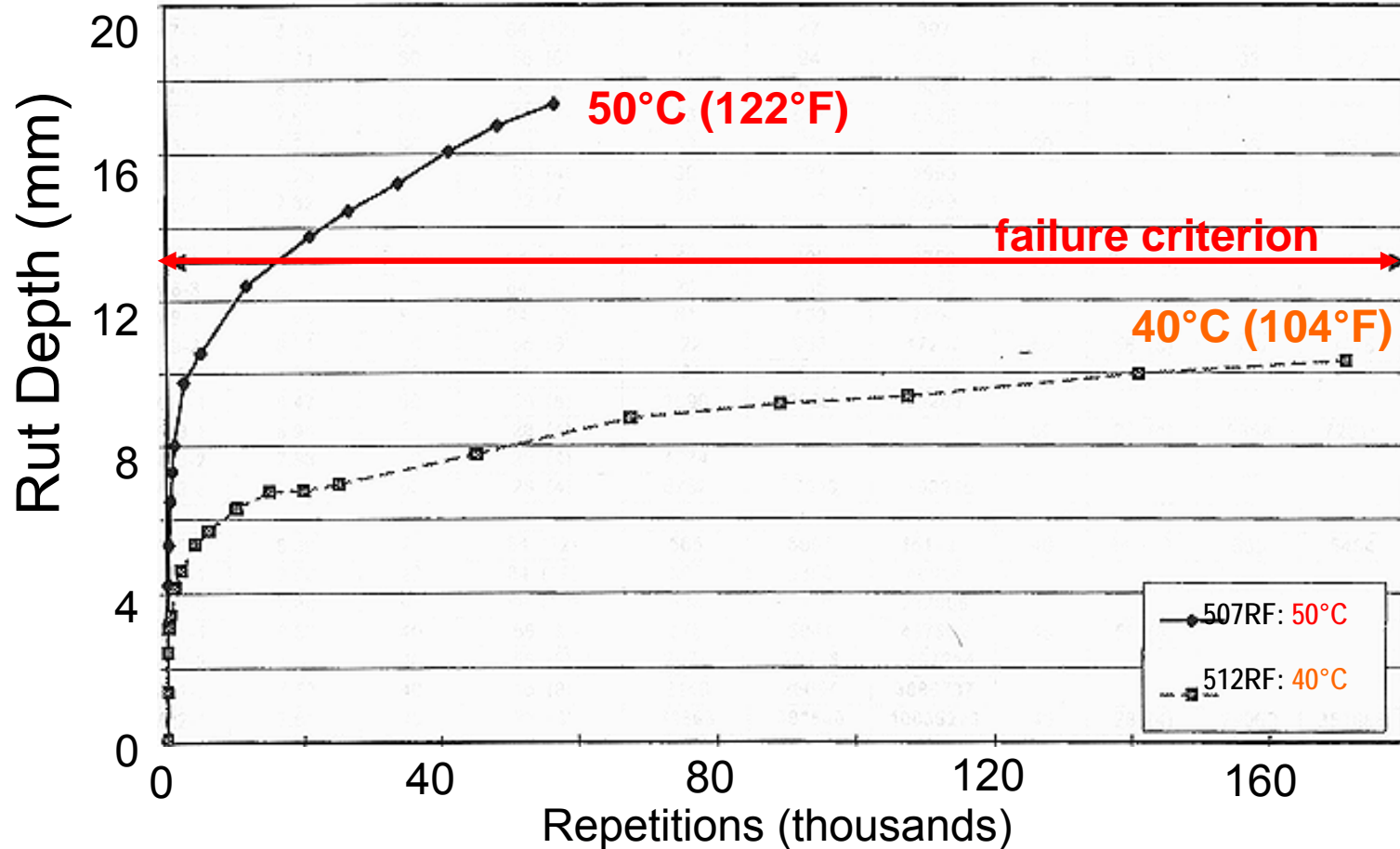
- **Illumination**

Roads that reflect visible light illuminate people, objects, signs

- **Glare**

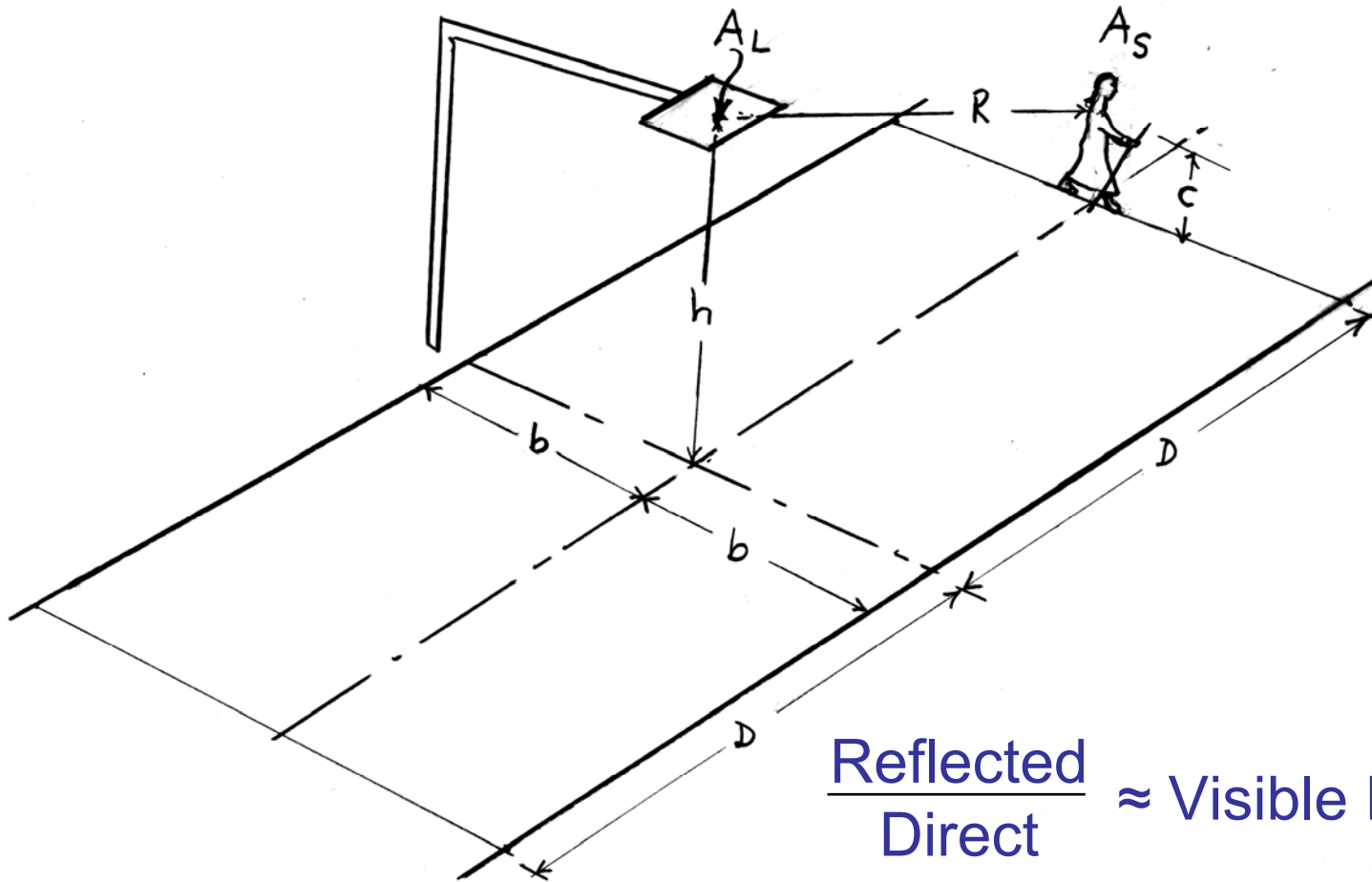
Not a problem for recommended reflectivities

Temperature Effect on Rutting



Source: Dr. John Harvey, UC B Civil Engineering, Inst. Transportation Studies

Contribution of Pavement Reflectivity to Illumination



$$\frac{\text{Reflected}}{\text{Direct}} \approx \text{Visible Reflectivity}$$

Conclusions about Reflective Pavements

- There are conventional pavements that cover the range of albedos 0.04 to 0.35.
 - *thin*: chip seals, asphacolor, [asphalt]; white PCC topping
 - *thick*: PCC
- The albedos vary over the pavements' lifetimes, but net benefit is possible.
- Benefits include air quality, energy, durability of asphalt concrete, illumination.
- There are experimental reflective pavements:
 - Uncoated chipping with white aggregate [on asphalt]
 - Cool dark dyes [in asphalt]